

# WHIG ADVOCATE.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

"The Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Va.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATE,

S. S. PRENTISS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD TURNER.

FOR CONGRESS,

ADAM L. BINGAMAN,

REUBEN DAVIS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

GIDEON FITZ.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

JOHN CRUSOE.

Southern Sun—Gen. G. W. Terrell—and the Editor of the Whig Advocate.

We noticed in the Southern Sun of the 1st inst. an Editorial, headed "Gen. G. W. Terrell," in which the Editor of that paper took the liberty to say that the Editor of the Whig Advocate, (now absent) had made a "disgraceful charge" against the said Gen. Terrell.

We were struck with surprise on perusing this article—astonished that so gross an injustice should come from such a source. If the Editor of the Sun duly weighed the import of his language—if he meant what he said when he penned the article alluded to, he has been guilty of an outrage upon Editorial courtesy to say the least of it—an outrage which the Editor of this paper will suitably notice, when he returns. We would fain believe, however, that through inadvertence and the hurry of composing the article was misplaced. If so, and the Editor of the Sun is governed as we hope and believe he is by the same "sterner rules of honor," which he awards to his friend, he cannot do otherwise than to correct the error.

But let us advert to the circumstances which gave rise to the charge, which we admit, the Editor of this paper did make against Gen. Terrell, of puffing his own speech over a fictitious signature in the Vicksburg Sentinel, and see whether there was any thing "disgraceful" in the conduct of the Editor of this paper.

On the 25th of July last, Mr. R. Davis the Whig candidate for Congress, addressed the people in Canton. Gen. Terrell replied to him. Mr. Davis rejoined; and it was, as we think Gen. Terrell recollects, keenly satirical and triumphant. It was received by the people with a burst of applause. A day or two afterwards a manuscript was picked up in the Court yard, in Gen. Terrell's own handwriting, purporting to be a communication to some Editor, giving an account of this "big speaking" as it was therein styled. This manuscript, which the General has not denied and we think will not deny was in his own hand writing, contained what he himself, in his explanatory letter which the Editor of the Advocate admitted into his columns as an act of justice, admitted to be "a fulsome and exaggerated account of the speech." Soon afterwards the "highly laudatory" article, as the Editor of the Sun terms it, appeared in the columns of the Vicksburg Sentinel & Expositor. Upon comparing this with the manuscript above mentioned they were found to correspond nearly word for word as far as the manuscript went. These circumstances the Editor of the Advocate thought sufficient to justify the inference that Gen. Terrell was the author of the article "highly laudatory of his own speech" and he, consequently stated in his paper that such was his belief, and at the same time giving these and other circumstances as his reasons for so believing. He further stated that he would not have troubled his readers with the matter, had not the "laudatory" article "boastingly said," "Long will himself (Mr. Davis) and his Whig brethren remember the indignation they received in the town of Canton."

Gen. Terrell, feeling himself injured by this "charge," applied to the Editor of the Advocate to admit an article into his columns in explanation. This was granted, as the Editor informed us, most cheerfully. In his explanatory letter which was published, even Gen. Terrell himself did not say, like the Editor of the Sun, that the Editor of the Advocate had made a "disgraceful charge" against him; but said he, if I had written the "laudatory" article, "I am free to admit, I should be justly obnoxious to your strictures."

The Editor of the Advocate in noticing the General's letter said, "It is true we were actuated by no unkind or malignant feeling to General Terrell. We never would have made the charge we did without such testimony as we felt, would bear us out in the allegation." He concluded by saying he left it to the public to judge whether the General's letter sufficiently "exculpated him from the authorship of the letter."

Such is a succinct history of this matter as far as we are informed, in giving which, we are actuated by no unkind feeling to any of the parties concerned. Far is it from our intention to wound the feelings or to do injustice to either of them. We think it but due to justice however, that the circumstances should be related, and that it be left to the candid reader to decide, whether the Editor of the Advocate has done any thing that would justify the Editor of the Sun in styling it "disgraceful."

"A great man has fallen in Israel."

Gen. ROBERT Y. HAYNE, of South Carolina, is no more. He died at Asheville, North Carolina, on the 24th ult., after a few days illness, which he had gone to attend the meeting of the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, of which body he was President. The decease of this distinguished statesman and friend to his country, will excite the keenest feelings of sorrow in the breast of every patriot. Distressing as it is at all times to part with those who have merited our esteem, it is truly so in the case of one whose splendid abilities, whose enlightened mind, and whose amiable character render his mournful exit an irreparable loss to his country, and become a source of unspeakable grief to his friends. His past life is identified with the history of the Union, for in the Councils of the Nation he stood unspurred for ability, eloquence and integrity of purpose. Long after his mortal remains shall have mouldered in the tomb, will

the records of his bright intelligence remain impressed upon the plains of his native State, upon the institutions of his country, and upon the hearts of his fellow citizens. The "Palmetto State" has lost one of its richest jewels, the South a fearless champion, and mankind a benefactor. It was needless to recount the services he rendered, the difficulties he encountered, and the deeds he achieved. "The world knows them by heart." Peace to his manly living and dying ashes, "without stain and without reproach," and may he be watered by the tears of his countrymen, and his memory embalmed in the hearts of the good.

The same paper also contains the notice of the death of Col. ABRAHAM BLANDING, President of the South Western Rail Road Bank. He died at Charleston on the 20th ult., of the Strangers Fever.

The congestive fever appears to be raging with as much violence in Tennessee, as the yellow fever in the south. We scarcely open a paper coming from that State, which does not contain several obituary notices. The Athens Patriot notices the interment in a single grave of Martin Senter, his wife and little son. Among the deaths at Knoxville the name of Mrs. Eliza H. C. Ramsey, wife of the editor of the Register, is announced. In Sparta, they are suffering severely. There has been some twelve or fifteen deaths out of a population of not more than two hundred, and as many as fifty cases of fever at once. A letter from there, dated on the 28th September, says—

"The fever is still raging here, with unabated violence. Mr. Crawford died on Tuesday, and his wife on yesterday. Sparta looks lonely and desolate, and you can hear of nothing but sickness and death."

County Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig delegates from the various election precincts of Madison county, held in Canton on the 7th of October 1839, to ascertain and publish the result of the balloting at said precincts, for two individuals as Whig candidates for the House of Representatives in the next Legislature of Mississippi:

On motion of L. M. Garrett, John G. Andrews, a delegate from Vernon precinct was called to the Chair.

On motion of H. McBlair, L. M. Garrett a delegate from Canton precinct was appointed Secretary.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint two individuals to act as tellers. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Messrs. McBride and Walker.

The names of the various precincts in the county being called by the Secretary, the following delegates answered to the names:

Camden, - - - A. S. Mitchell,

Williamstown, - - - O. H. P. Davis,

Madisonville, - - - John Marshall,

Ways Bluff, (the certificate from this precinct was handed in by Robert McIntyre, who could not wait till it was called.)

Sharon, - - - (H. McBlair,

Canton, - - - Felix Compton,

Beattie's Bluff, - - - L. M. Garrett,

Livingston, - - - Wm. McBride,

Vernon, - - - (L. Campbell,

McCart's Ferry, - - - (L. G. Andrews,

David McNeely.

It thus appeared that ten precincts were represented. (One only it is believed, viz. Richmond, not represented.) The following is a statement of the votes at each precinct:

H. A. Offutt, 307

J. T. Dearing, 304

On motion of Mr. McBride, it was

Resolved, That upon counting the votes polled at each precinct represented, we find that H. A. Offutt has received 307 votes, J. T. Dearing 304 votes, and John G. Ott 109 votes; and we do therefore, decide that H. A. Offutt and J. T. Dearing, have been nominated by the Whig party at the ballot-box as their candidates for representatives in the next Legislature of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. McBlair,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to draft an address to the Whigs of Madison county to accompany the proceedings of this Convention.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Messrs. McBride, Walker and Garrett;

And on motion it was

Resolved, That the Chairman be added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. McBride it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the three candidates, and respectfully inform them of the result of the balloting in this county.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed L. P. Walker and L. Campbell.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Canton Whig Advocate.

JOHN G. ANDREWS, Chair.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Madison Whig Advocate.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

T. J. CATCHINGS, Secy.

The address will appear next week.

At a meeting of the Democratic States Rights Party, held at the town of Canton, on Monday the 7th October 1839. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. William E. Harrell as Chairman and A. G. Bennett, Esq. as Secretary.

On motion of A. H. Handy, Esq. the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we have increased and firm confidence in the patriotic and ability of the present administration of the General Government, and in the rectitude of its measures.

2. Resolved, That we regard with high admiration the dignified and elevated conduct of our distinguished Senator, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and his firm and consistent support of the measures of the administration—that we have an abiding confidence in his integrity, patriotism and political orthodoxy.

3. Resolved, That as a means of evincing our respect and confidence, we invite the Hon. Robert J. Walker, to partake of a dinner at the town of Canton, at such time as will suit his convenience.

4. Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to communicate these resolutions to Mr. Walker, and to learn when he will accept

our invitation—and to publish these resolutions in the Mississippi and Madison Whig Advocate.

The Chair appointed Messrs. A. H. Handy, Wm. S. Egan, E. H. Powell, Joseph Reid, John Martin Elder, Wilson Nash, W. D. Henry and H. Garrett;

And on motion, the President and Secretary were added to the committee.

5. Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the Hon. Mr. Walker.

The Chair appointed Messrs. B. F. Chambers, E. H. Powell, A. J. Gillespie, Charles J. Seales and James B. Slade.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

WM. E. HARRELL, Chair.

A. G. BENNETT, Secy.

Whig Meeting.

A respectable portion of the Whig young men of Madison county, convened at the Court House in Canton, on Monday the 7th of October 1839, to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the Young Men's Convention, to be held at Jackson on the second Monday in October next. Dr. J. J. Poon was called to the Chair and Geo. E. W. Nelson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Dr. T. J. Catchings, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed T. J. Catchings, A. S. Mitchell, H. McBlair, James Brown and David Ford, who after a short absence returned and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved—That it is the duty of the Whig party throughout the State to organize themselves in a determined opposition to the party now in power.

Resolved—That this meeting approves of the Whig Young Men's Convention to be held in the City of Jackson on Monday next.

Resolved—That this meeting will appoint ten delegates to represent the Whig Young Men of Madison county in said Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, Dr. Thos. J. Catchings, D. Lewis Campbell, L. A. Adams, Dr. S. A. Feaster, A. S. Mitchell, Wm. G. Crump, Samuel Ford, Hugh McBlair, J. Locke Hardeman and Wm. McBride.

On motion of L. M. Garrett, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Madison Whig Advocate.

J. J. PUGH, Chairman.

Geo. E. W. NELSON, Secretary.

At a public meeting in Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, on Monday the 30th of September, 1839, Dr. T. J. Catchings was, on motion of Gen. G. W. Terrell, called to the chair.

On motion of Dr. L. F. Henderson, Lewis M. Garrett was appointed Secretary.

Gen. G. W. Terrell being called upon by the Chairman to explain the object of the meeting said, in substance, that Gen. Samuel Houston, ex-President of Texas, had arrived in Canton, and that the object of the meeting was to do honor in some suitable manner, to this distinguished statesman and soldier. It was customary, he said, among all civilized nations, for the people to express their esteem in some way to those who may have signified themselves by eminent public services; and none perhaps was more worthy of such honors than Gen. Houston. He alluded to his early history when as a private soldier he shouldered his musket to meet a savage foe—when he split his blood at the battle of the Horse-shoe in defence of our helpless women and children on the frontiers—when afterwards he distinguished himself in the councils of the Union as a Representative from Tennessee—when at a still later period he covered himself with glory on the plains of San Jacinto, while fighting the battles of an infant republic—when afterwards he presided with distinguished ability over the destinies of that interesting republic. He reminded the meeting of the beneficial effects which have resulted, and will result, from his acts in that republic, in advancing the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. He concluded by offering the following resolution which was adopted unanimously by the meeting:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon ex-President Houston, and invite him to partake of a public dinner in Canton, at such time as may suit his convenience.

On motion of Dr. Harrell, it was

Resolved, That five persons be appointed by the Chairman to act as a committee of arrangements.

On motion of Col. Fulton, it was

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chairman to compose suitable toasts for the occasion.

Under the first resolution the Chairman appointed G. W. Terrell, D. M. Fulton, W. E. Harrell, M. Calhoun and John Handy.

Under the second resolution, W. E. Harrell, J. H. Baird, S. T. Feaster, J. Munn and Geo. Henderson.

Under the third resolution, D. M. Fulton, L. F. Henderson, W. F. Chambers, J. B. Howcott, A. C. Gillespie, and Dr. H. Harrell, on motion of Gen. Terrell, Gen. J. W. Wiley and the chairman were added to this last committee.

On motion of Gen. Terrell, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Madison Whig Advocate.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

T. J. CATCHINGS, Chair.

L. M. GARRETT, Secy.

At the dinner the next day, prepared by Dr. L. G. Slaughter, the following regular toasts were drunk.

The Republic of Texas—Truly the land of promise to the oppressed of all nations.

The President of Texas—The President and heads of department of the Texian Government, distinguished alike by their patriotism, valor and integrity, under such officers the country must prosper.

Crocket, Miller, Bowie, Fanning and the other heroes of the Texian Revolution—posterity must honor them as the purest patriots and bravest defenders of the rights of man.

Our late fellow citizen Gen. M. Hunt—his private virtues not less than his public services entitle him to the affections of his adopted country.

The Ladies—The pride and ornament of the world, the bachelors would be more blessed if they were less.

Our late fellow citizen, Gen. J. Pinney Harrell—While his private virtues and gentlemanly deportment eminently qualify him to adorn the social circle—his deep devotion to the cause of Texas liberty and distinguished

abilities as a statesman, entitle him to the highest honors in the gift of his adopted country.

The Memory of Stephen F. Austin—He planted a colony in the wilderness of the far west—guided it by his wisdom through its infancy—was the first to assert its independence, and having lived to see it take its stand among the nations of the earth—he died. He was the author, and the gallant Houston the finisher of a great work.

Our distinguished Guest—His Excellency Samuel Houston—Two great Republics are alike interested in transmitting his name to posterity—the one with the pride and fondness of the parent—the other with the gratitude and veneration of the child.

For the Madison Whig Advocate.

Political Disquisitions.—No. 7.

In my last number, as the readers of the Advocate will recollect, I drew arguments in favor of the Constitutional power of Congress to charter a National Bank from precedent and authority. I contended that the construction given to our Federal compact by those who made it, supported as that construction is by all the most eminent jurists of which our Union can boast, is entitled to the highest respect. I adverted to a long exploded objection to the exercise of this power, now so common in the mouths of some of the would be states of the Van Buren party, founded upon a circumstance contained in what the United States Attorney general, Edmund Randolph termed an "altered unknown history" of the proceedings of the Federal Convention. I said that, even supposing a proposition to give Congress the express and general power to charter corporations was made in the Convention and rejected, it does not necessarily follow that the Convention intended to forbid, under all circumstances, the establishment of a bank—for instance, if the creation of such an institution should be "necessary and proper" as a fiscal agent of the Government, and to furnish a uniform and sound currency for the people. We have a right to infer the reverse of this from the fact, that this circumstance was urged by Mr. Madison in 1791, and was considered by the Congress of that day, by Randolph the Attorney General under Washington (and Randolph was opposed to the bank), and by Gen. Washington himself as entitled to no weight; and even Mr. Madison himself afterwards yielded the point.

This inference is, also, further strengthened by the fact that Congress did exercise the bank-incorporating power anterior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, under the Articles of Confederation. If Thomas Paine be good authority, (and I believe he is admitted to be such even by the clergy in political matters,) "Congress passed an ordinance of incorporation December the 21st 1781," towards the establishment of the Bank of North America. And yet *ex parte* power to do this is not to be found in the Articles of Confederation, although these constituted the power of attorney, or Constitution, under which the Congress of 1781 acted. Were there any, of any party, of that day, whose democratic indignation was warm and who poured the vials of anti-bank, loco-foco wrath upon the hapless heads of those who composed that patriotic body? None, save those who mustered in the red-coat ranks of Executive power—who lacked the hand which was endeavoring to wrest from them their liberty!! Does any one ask by what name such beings were designated in that age of patriots, of statesmen and of heroes? Every child whose lips have learned to lip the name of Washington will answer—Tories. All others were battling in the ranks of liberty. Accrued by pure and holy purposes themselves, they were willing to award to that Congress the same lofty intentions; and, therefore, they did not make the welkin ring with vituperation. They did not strive, from sinister motives, to fan the prejudices of the people; to point the finger of scorn at the members when they returned to their homes and firesides; to denounce them as bank aristocrats, bank federalists, and by every other epithet of abuse to be found in a modern democratic vocabulary. No, sir, far from it. But in the name of well done than good and faithful servants, they thundered upon their ears from the hearts of a grateful people.

But these shouts of approbation came not from the matrons or the mansions of decrepitude alone. The bone and sinew and chivalry, too, of America were contending almost in hopeless despair against a proud and powerful foe. Unpaid, unclothed and almost naked, they marched over rocks, and hills, and frozen roads, leaving behind them the blood that trickled from their mangled feet. And when forced to court "wind and moisture," "skunk and sleep," Heaven's stormy canopy was their shelter, and snow-clad earth their couch. These were men who proved their patriotism, not by words, but by deeds. By establishing that bank these patriot soldiers were clothed, and fed and protected. They were thereby enabled to prosecute with increased vigor the holy cause of liberty. From these, too, emanated the grateful shouts of approbation.

Of this act of the Congress of 1781, it is not to be presumed that the framers of our Constitution were ignorant. Nor were they unaware that the instrument they made as a substitute for the Articles of Confederation, gave to the Federal Government more ample powers, particularly as regards the currency, than was vested in it by the latter. Seeing then that Congress had exercised this as an implied power, when its authority was more limited than it is under the present form of our government, why did not the Convention insert a clause prohibiting the exercise of the incorporating power under any circumstances, if they did not intend that it should be exercised as an implied power? Let me not be misunderstood—I do not mean to say that every power not forbidden to Congress is, therefore, possessed by it; but, that the jealous spirit with which our republican fathers of 1789, regarded every grant of power to the Federal Government, would have prompted them to guard against the use of this bank-creating power by an express prohibition, in the same way as they did the "privileges of the bill of credit" by the States—more particularly when that Congress might, with more justice, claim such a power under the Federal Constitution, than under the Articles of Confederation.

The inference, then, is, not violent and strained, but irresistible—that the authors of the Constitution intended the incorporating power should, if "necessary and proper" be exercised as a means of carrying into effect any or all of those which are expressed upon the face of that instrument. If additional authority be wanting, I may add that the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial body in the Union, have decided unanimously, that Congress acted within the sphere of its Constitutional powers in chartering a bank. In fact every department of the Gov-

ernment has been exercised without giving origin to Virginia, and Kentucky, resolutions, or to South Carolina ordinances. All the eminent jurists we have seen have expressed the same opinion. And of the most distinguished statesmen, all have been of opinion that a bank is constitutional, if I recollect aright, these, viz. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Giles and Judge White. Mr. Calhoun, the leader of the States Rights party has repeatedly given his opinion in favor of the power to charter a bank. Mr. Van Buren has never denied, so far as my recollection serves me, that a bank is Constitutional. And the most distinguished lawyer in his party, to wit: Chief Justice Taney has never denied it so far as I know. I hesitate not to believe that if such a question were brought before him to-morrow, he would conform in his opinion to that which was delivered by his great predecessor, Chief Justice Marshall.

But there is yet another authority in favor of the Constitutionality of a bank which I wish to quote—an authority almost as much revered and as implicitly obeyed by the professors of modern democracy, as is the Sacred Volume by a Christian people—I mean the opinion of Andrew Jackson. In his celebrated Veto Message of 1832, it is true, he raised the question of Constitutionality as to particular features of the bill which was presented to him for his signature; but he, at the same time, expressly admitted that Congress had the Constitutional power to establish a bank. In proof of this assertion, I will quote the very language of that celebrated document:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties, which may be required of it by the Government, might be organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt."

Can any one conceive of an admission more explicit than this? So well satisfied was President Jackson, in 1832, that the Federal Government had the right to establish a bank without violating its own Constitutional powers, or the reserved rights of the States, that he expressed himself as not entertaining even "a doubt" upon the subject. And yet, strange to tell, I frequently met with men of the Van Buren party, who utterly deny that Gen. Jackson ever used such language!! To such lengths will men go whose minds are enveloped in the dark clouds of party prejudice. Why, they might with equal propriety deny that Mr. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of our Independence. They would as well deny that the "powerful king of day" illuminates our sphere; or that the great "father of waters" discharges his mighty current into the bosom of the deep. To those who will believe that the late President never used such language, I would say, that the Hon. Robert J. Walker has recently quoted this sentence as a part of that message "without a doubt, as I have done. I am, therefore, much indebted to this gentleman for this candid admission in his unswerving vindication" in those of the "democrats," whose chief strength in argument consists in stout denial when an unfavorable fact is urged against them, are exempted from so doing now, and must "nevertheless hold their peace." By the way, I would advise them to mark the anxiety with which the Hon. Senator strives in his "vindication" to cram falsehood down the political throat of the faithful. He says that what Gen. Jackson meant by the term "Bank" as used in his Message, and also in his Message of 1835, is the "sub-Treasury." And, what is a sub-Treasury still more palpable, he unblushingly asserts, that what he, the Hon. Senator, means in his letter to the Honorable John Black, is the "public voice loudly" demanding the "creating a Bank to supply a general currency," and to "govern the general currency," neither of which important things, said he, could be done by a "Sub-Treasury." And then, reading this disgusting article I cease to wonder that the Hon. Senator could, Chronicle like a habit, or be a citizen of not two moral elements, but two different States of this Union at the same time, and even to do it.

But to return from this digression. It appears from the language of the sentence immediately succeeding that which I have quoted from the Veto Message, that President Jackson was, in 1832, actually in favor of the establishment of a National Bank; for, said he,

"Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

Now it would be most unreasonable to suppose that he would have furnished the project of such an institution, "skunk and sleep," if he had not been in favor of it. And yet these same now advocate a National Bank, as suggested by the obnoxious title of "vindications." If we are, in truth, federalists, at what period of time will you dare the commencement of the "democracy" of "the party"? According to this test, the "great head" of it, Gen. Jackson, was a federalist in 1832. It was in 1832, the year of the removal of the deposits, and after the General had got his "chander up" against Nicholas Biddle, I suppose, that the lights of genuine democracy first dawned upon "the party." And ever since that time their motto has been, unqualified and implacable opposition to a National Bank. In my next number I propose a review of the permanent objections urged by Gen. Jackson in this Veto Message against the charter of a United States Bank, which he refused to sign.

HA WK-EYE.

The following is Mr. Clay's reply to the invitation of the Nashville Committee:

ASHLAND, 24th Sept. 1839.

Gentlemen.—In acknowledging the receipt of the note which you did me the honor to address to me the 21st inst., transmitting a copy of the proceedings of a large meeting of my fellow citizens of Tennessee, convened at Nashville on the 9th inst., tendering the hospitality of that city, and inviting me to visit Tennessee this fall, I assure you, with the most perfect truth and sincerity, that I have never received a similar compliment with more heart-felt satisfaction. Considering the place whence this gratifying testimony proceeds, the high character of those who have concurred in rendering it, and the distinguished manner in which it has been borne to me by personal and political friends, it demands the expression of my profound and grateful acknowledgments. It occasions me painful and inexpressible regret not to be able at once and without hesitation to accept an invitation which has come to me under such flattering and friendly auspices. But I have just completed a long and arduous journey, and my health is not good, as you must yourselves have perceived. My private affairs too, and the preparations for another journey which I must shortly undertake to Washington, require the constant application of all my attention, during the intermediate time. Under these circumstances, I cannot venture to make a positive engagement to visit Tennessee this autumn. All upon that subject, that I dare promise is that, if contrary to my expectations, I should be able to make the necessary

arrangements for my journey to Washington, and I should be well pleased to accept of the invitation which you have so graciously extended to me. I will, with the greatest promptness, transmit you the accompanying answer of Congress. But, if I should not be able to do so, I will certainly, if not later and later, send you a copy of my answer from Congress, and a statement of that opportunity of making your State a visit.

I remain, gentlemen, that you will accept of my assurances, with the greatest promptness, and I should be well pleased to accept of the invitation which you have so graciously extended to me. I will, with the greatest promptness, transmit you the accompanying answer of Congress. But, if I should not be able to do so, I will certainly, if not later and later, send you a copy of my answer from Congress, and a statement of that opportunity of making your State a visit.

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